State ditrary

AUSTRUM

OFFICE SIDE OF TRADE STREET

IMPOBTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON

\$5 per annum IN ADVANCE orang war

J. TATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

TWELFTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 591.

THE Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM: \$5 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in For N C. Railroad Advertisements not marked on the manuscript r a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

AN ACT

N RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the es, and to the same extent and no farther. escribed in the acts of Congress of the Con

Be it further enacted. That it shall be the defence all white male persons not already only excepted enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles new combinations, and the preparations that they of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a would require. Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General first-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of at market prices, Hides of all descriptions, and supply the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel the trade at current prices. the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, rather generally or for any special duty or expedition or Cash. as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in

Be it further enacted. That the Governor regiments, brigades and divisions according to his disbattalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather commissions in due form to all the officers than to private capitalists.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted. That members of the of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the State of North Carolina-Gaston Co. sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-August Term, 1863. of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified C L Hunter, adm'r of John Riley, vs. Jesse Riley, Wm. day of May, 1862. Provided that when Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall

be called out for service by the Governor in defence of publication be made for six successive weeks in the exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many them. of them as may be at any one time called into service, Witness, W. D. Glenn, Clerk of our said Court at may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as office in Dallas the 2d Monday in August A. D. 1863. he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accourrements and arms, when State of N. Carolina-Union County. approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted. That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accourrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into defendants reside beyond the limits of this State and active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return are inhabitants of some other Government. Thereand to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the fore it is ordered by the Court that publication be

clauses of laws coming within the meaning and pur- Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken are suspended only during the period of such service, against the Defendants and the case set for hearing. in force from the date of its ratification. [Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES. BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c, Carton Cards for sale, but an early call will only se- for sale at this Office.

cure a pair as we only have ten pair Shoes and Gainers of very fine English leather. Lots ladies' calf-skin Bootees.

Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street. Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLACK ALPACCA. BLUE FLANNELS: SPOOL COTTON-black and white.

BLEACHED SHIRTING.

June 23, 1863 tf Copartnership. WILLIAMS & OATES

The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.

Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as tion: otherwise the said Court will order the said petiwe wish to close our old business. WILLIAMS & OATES.

Dec 9, 1862 tf DR. J. M. MHLLER. Charlotte, N. C.,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

The History of North Carolina,

sketch of those who have done service in the field or fendants and the case set for hearing.

JOHN H. WHEELER. day in August A. D. 1862. Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1863.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE

DEMOCRAT, OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY Of Messengers At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

From Char. & S C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P.M 6 25 " and 5 " " N. C. Railroad " A., T. & O. Railroad 10 00 Wil., C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M. DEPARTS.

Char. & S C Railroad 7 00 Wil., C. & R. Raifroad 7 30 A., T. & O. Railroad 3 00 P. M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE Hour previous to its departure. T: D. GILLESPIE, Agent Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. tf

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,) Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this federate States, providing for the enrollment of men Company hereby gives notice that from and after Octo- | might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at for the public defence and granting exemptions from ber 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their the army therein, commanded by Gen. Hooker, the same, commonly called the conscription and ex-valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard the amount. The act of God and the public enemy T. D. GILLESPIE, Sept 28, 1863

TANNERY.

July 13, 1863

A. H. GRIFFITH C. E. BELL.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State. buying in my came, will have written certificates of

shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the ton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after two preceding sections of this act to be formed into the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per s, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, about one army corps, to the south side of Rappa-Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to

Charlotte, March 24, 1863

Riley, John Riley, and Robert Riley. Petition for settlement of the estate of John Riley.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that not be required to pay any sum of money for his ex- the said Jesse Riley, Wm. Riley, John Riley, and Robt. Riley, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits See 6. That the said guards for home defence may of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of regiments, battalions, or companies, en masse, Charlotte, notifying said defendants that they be and to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving four or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the bundred prisoners, three pieces of artillery and discretion may direct; shall be under his command, county of Gaston at the Court-House in Dallas, on the several colors in our hands. through the officers appointed as herein provided: 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this peterms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not tition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against

Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, 1862.

F. L. Wyatt vs. Union Mining Company. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that th made for six successive weeks in the Western Demothis act be, and the same are hereby repealed. Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the 8th Mon-Sec. 9 Be it further enacted, That the commissions day after the 4th Monday in August 1863, to answer. at office in Monroe the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in August A. D., 1862

W. H. SIMPSON, Clerk.

- We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin State of N. Carolina-Mccklenburg Co.

In Equity-To Fall Term 1863.

In the Matter of Edwin Falls, guardian of Amelia K White, against Esther Falls and others. Petition to sell Personalty for payment of debts.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that the Defendants-Esther Falls, James Simonton, Theophilus Simonton, Robert Simonton, youd the limits of this State, this publication is there-Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile next Court of Equity to be held for the county of and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. Mecklenthing at the Court-House in Charlotte on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in August 1863, and then and there upon their corporal on this to answer tion to be taken as confessed, and make such decrees

> thereupon as shall be deemed just. Court at office in Charlotte, the 11th Monday after the would enable him to cever the approaches to 4th Monday in August, 1862.

State of N. Carolina-Union County. Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, 1862.

F. L. Wyatt vs. Lewis Mining Company. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State and the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the of Gen. Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to are inhabitants of some other Government, Therefore Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left. Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its preface it is ordered by the Court that publication be made that it contained omissions unavoided to the condition of the condition conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and for six weeks in the Western Democrat, that they be many imperfections. A second edition was then prom- and appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of ised, which would remedy these defects. This is now Law to be held for the county of Union at the Court- Vision. called for. He will be grateful to any one who will House in Monroe on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monpoint out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the day in August 1863, to answer, plead or demur, or out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy now various counties of the State; and any biographical judgment pro confesso will be taken against the De-

In witness W. H. Simpson, Clerk of our said Court at Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain. office in Monroe on the 10th Monday after the 4th Mon-

A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is an authentic copy of Gen. R. E. Lee's official report of the "Pennsylvania campaign ":

HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN VA.,) July 31, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't Genl., Richmond, Va. GENERAL-I have the honor to submit the fol lowing outline of the recent operations of this ar my for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities North of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy, to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise. and, that in any event, that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formations of

In addition to these advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d June. McLaws' division I have been appointed by the Secretary of the of Longstreet's corps left Fredericksburg for Culpepper C. H., and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same

> They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, and hannock on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. Gen. Hill disposed of his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpeper Court House by the 8th, at which point the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, was also concen-

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelly's Fords, and attacked Gen. Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced

Gen. Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance towards Winchester to co-operate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the lower valley, and at the same time Gen. Imboden was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester, and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when Gen. Ewell left Culpeper Court House on the 16th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes' division to Berryville, with instructions after dis-Sec 8. Be it further enacted. That all laws and crat, that they be and appear at the next Term of the lodging the force stationed there, to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, Gen. Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town of July. Driving back these troops to within a Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direc-Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be In witness W. H. Simpson, Clerk of our said Court on the 13th. On the same day, the troops at Ber- short distance of the town, he there encountered a tion of Boonsboro. The army after an arduous of Gen. Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most engagement. The enemy were driven through of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by Gen. Johnson. Their lead- thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery. er fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fu-

where he took seven hundred prisoners, five pieces of the rest of our troops. of artillery and a considerable quantity of stores. William Simonton, Joseph C. Simonton; Mary, wife of those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland the numbers and position of the enemy, and find - McLester: Jane, wife of - McLester; Julia Ann, wife Heights. More than four thousand prisoners, the most favorable point of attack. It had not of Joseph C. Simonton; Narcissa, wife of John F. Ir- twenty-nine pieces of artillers, two hundred and been intended to fight a general battle at such a win; Julia S., wife of Thomas J. W. Kerr—reside bedred horses, were captured, besides a large amount enemy; but finding ourselves unexpectedy con-Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Char- of military stores. Our loss was small. On the fronted by the Federal army, it became a matter lotte, North Carolina, commanding the said non-resi- night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Fed- of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains dent defendants personally to be and appear at the eral troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericks- with our large trains. At the same time, the burg, recrossed the Rappahannock, and the next country was unfavorable for collecting supplies day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of General Hooker withdrew NOTICE - All persons indebted to the late firm of fully and truly the allegations of the Plaintiff's petiroads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the Witness my official signature and the seal of said purpose of Gen. Hooker to take a position which Washington City-with a view to draw him further from his base, and at the same time, to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the Valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front .by General Pickett with three brigades of his di-

The cavalry, under General Stuart, was thrown offer a general description. reported to be moving into Loudon. On the 17th, until the afternoon of the 2d. his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours un-

compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and driven, it was thought that our army could be During the slow and tedious march to the then fell back. In these engagements General used to advantage in assailing the more elevated bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain considerable number of horses and arms.

had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy. follow. General Jenkins with his cavalry, who enemy's right, which had already been partially Brigadier-General Pettigrew was mortally accompanied General Ewell, penetrated Pennsyl- fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the wounded in an attack made by a small body of vania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, General Hill having already reached the Valley.

General Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains, and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event, General Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgement should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th, the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport, and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns reunited at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of burg to cross the South Mountains. Early's divis- original positions, with severe loss ion was detached for this purpose, and proceeded corps proceeded to Carlisle.

Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on sanguinary conflict. that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio

after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Cham- ble to continue longer where we were. Such of bersburg, was directed to march by way McCon- the wounded as were in condition to be removed, nellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg; but on the night of the 29th informa- Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to tion was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing about four thousand prisoners. Nearly 2,000 northwards, and that the head of the column had had previously been paroled, but the enemy's reached the South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

Gen. Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal Army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and in his efforts to impede its progress, advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court House. Finding himself unable to checked. Part of our train moved by the road delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at through Fairfield and the rest by the way of Cash-Sencea, and marched through Westminster to Car- town, guarded by Gen. Imboden. In passing lisle, where he arrived after Gen. Ewell had left through the mountains, in advance of the column, for Gettysburg. By the route be pursued the the great length of the trains exposed them to Federal army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known.

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st ryville feil back before Gen. Rodes, retreating to larger force, with which two of his divisions be-Winchester. On the 14th Gen. Early stormed came engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his the works at the latter place, and the whole army divisions by the Heidlersburg road, joined in the Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about five

He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that General Rodes marched from Berryville to Mar- afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and tinsburg, entering the fatter place on the 14th, it being considered advisable to await the arrival

Orders were sent to hasten their march; and, in These operations cleread the valley of the enemy, the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day. and in view of the valuable results that would enensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps baving arrived, and two Divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the Longstreet moved from Culpeper Court House on afternoon, intelligence was received of the arrival

The preparations for attack were not completed

back with loss. The next day the engagement artillery. General Ewell occupied the left of our artillery, which the horses were unable to move The yankee preachers silently withdraw - Richwas renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly line, General Hill the centre, and General Long. through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could

The Pennsylvania Campaign. supported by infantry, and Gen. Stuart was in turn street the right. In front of Gen. Longstreet the be sent back for them the rear of the column had enemy held a position, from which, if he could be passed sent itself to attack.

After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were odered to support Longstreet.

The enemy in the meantime had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle re- accordingly done. commeced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops suc- cers shall be received, a more detailed account of ceeded in entering the advanced works of the these operations will be given, and occasion will the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accu- enemy, and getting possession of some of his bat- then be taken to speak more particularly of the rate information. In order, however, to retain it teries; but our artillery having nearly expended its conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both on the east side of the mountains after it should ammunition the attacking columns became ex- officers and men. It is not yet in my power to enter Maryland, and thus leave open our commu- posed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries | give a correct statement of our casualties, which nication with the Potomac through Hagerstown near the summit of the ridge, and, after a most were severe, including many brave men, and an and Williamsport, General Ewell had been instruc. determined and gallant struggle, were compelled unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable ted to send a division eastwards from Chambers- to relinquish their advantage, and fall back to their officers. Among them, I regret to mention the

The conduct of the troops was all that I could Pender and Trimble severely, and Major-General as far east as York, while the remainder of the desire or expect, and they deserved success so far Heth slightly wounded. as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. General Imboden, in pursuance of the instruc- More may have been required of them than they officer has borne a distinguished part in every entions previously referred to, had been actively en- were able to perform, but my admiration of their gagement of this army, and was wounded on sevgaged on the left of Gen. Ewell during the pro- noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to eral occasions while leading his command with gress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio abatement from the issue of this protracted and and admiration inspired by his courage and ca-

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the He subsequently took position at Hancock; and diffiulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossiand part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it

numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements, were

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains that had fallen almost incessantly were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to pro- lasses Mill, Wednesday evening the 30th ultimo. peding the working of the neighboring mills in teeding the mills cannot be too careful, to avoid The trains with the wounded and prisoners were such terrible accidents .- Salisbury Watchman. compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been that Mr Mason, the Confederate commissioner, had partially destroyed. The enemy had not yet made withdrawn from England, is thought to be correct, his appearance, but as he was in condition to ob- as it is stated that instructions were sent from tain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the Richmond some months ago directing Mr Mason reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more to withdraw. These instructions were sent when embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross it was ascertained that the English Government the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was re- had a second time rejected overtures from France covered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th for mediation. a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling

12th. A position had been previously selected to Louisa, Augusta and Monroe-have now delibecover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling rately and formally pledged themselves, by resolu-Waters, and an attack was awaited during that tions at county meetings, not to sell their products and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the sell to speculators at all. enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the South side clergymen of the city called upon him in a body on the night of the 13th. Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, on the ensuing Sunday.

given until the reports of the several commanding bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the officers shall have been received, and I shall only troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 P. M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the The enemy held a high and commanding ridge movement was attended with no loss of material der General Stuart, near Aldie, and was driven along which he had massed a large amount of except a few disabled wagons, and two pieces of

Stuart took about four hundred prisoners, and a ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the some of the men lay down by the way to rest. crest of the rigde. That officer was directed to Officers sent back for them, failed to find many in In the meantime a part of General Ewell's corps endeavor to carry this position, while General the obscurity of the night, and these, with some

> centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent re- cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our inforcements being sent to either wing, and to own and permitted to enter our lines. He was avail himself of any opportunity that might pre- brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterwards. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival, a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by General Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah river, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the waters had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was

As soon as the reports of the commanding offifollowing general officers: Major-Generals Hood

Gen. Pender has since died. This lamented pacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brigadier-Generals Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brigadier-General Semmes mortally wounded while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones, and Jenkins, were also wounded. Brigadier-General Archer was taken prisoner. General Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in comwand until he was mortally wounded near Falling

Brigadier-Generals Kemper, Armistead, Scales

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observations on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely. Respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE, General (Signed)

GEN. MAGRUDER'S VICTORY .- On Sept. 9th. Gen. Magruder announced to his army, in a special order, the brilliant Confederate victory at Sabine Pass, Texas. He says the result of this gallant action was the capture of two fine gunboats, 15 heavy guns, and over 200 prisoners, among them the commander of the vankee fleet. 150 of the enemy were killed and wounded, while not a man was lost on our side or a gun injured.

LITERARY BOARD.—This Board met in the Executive Office in this city on Friday last. The Board appropriated \$125,000 for the Fall distribution for Common Schools. R. H. Battle, jr., Esq., subsequently encountered and driven off by Gen. was elected Treasurer of the Board and his salary fixed for the year at \$1000 .- Raleigh Advocate

DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMMONS .- We regret to learn that Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, died

SAD ACCIDENT .- John I. Trexler, son of Mr since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unforda- David Trexler, of this Town, we learn, had one ble. Our communications with the South side of his hands literally crushed to pieces in a Mocure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter Drs. Henderson and Reeves amputated his hand a difficulty being enhanced by the high waters im- few inches above the wrist. Those who engage

The announcement in the London papers

ANTI-EXTORTION - Five leading counties of The enemy in force reached our front on the the State of Virginia-Albermarle, Buckingham, for more than the government price, and not to

> ANOTHER ANECDOTE OF GEN. EWELL-When Gen. Ewell entered Carlisle, Penn, the and asked whether they might open their churches "Certainly," said Gen. Ewell, "I wish myself to

> attend Church.' They retired but soon resppeared, and in the most deferential tone inquired whether he object ed to their praying for the President of the United

"Not at all," replied Gen. Ewell, "I know of no man who is more in need of your prayers."